

District T.T.
UNITED STATES ~~GOVERNMENT~~ COURT

NORTHERN *District* OF GEORGIA
Atlanta Division

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U.S.D.C. - Atlanta

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(Donald-Strickland), Sui Juris
1136 Joslin Path
Douglasville, GA 30134

APR 03 2017

JAMES N. HATTEN, Clerk
By: *[Signature]* Deputy Clerk

Plaintiffs,

1:17-CV-1181

CIVIL ACTION NO. _____

vs


VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR
DECLATORY AND INJUNCTIVE
RELIEF AND DAMAGES FROM
RACKETEERING, CONSPIRACY
TO ENGAGE IN A PATTERN OF
RACKETEERING ACTIVITY
AND RELATED CLAIMS;

JURY DEMANDED

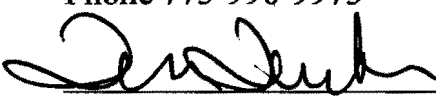
- 1 Barbara Hunt
2 Harpo
3 Lionsgate Entertainment
4 Oprah Winfrey Network
(OWN)
5 Oprah Winfrey
6 Tyler Perry Company
7 Tyler Perry Studios (TPS)
8 Tyler Perry aka Emmett
Perry Jr. aka Emmett J.
Perry aka Buddy aka John
Ivory (all other Aliases)
Defendants _____

CIVIL RICO
18 U.S.C. 1961 and 1964
DIVERSITY
28 U.S. Code § 1369
SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST
CLAYTON ANTI-TRUST
U.S. CONSTITUTION

**CIVIL LAWSUIT: RACKETEERING INFLUENCED AND
ORGANIZATIONS ACT (RICO), SHERMAN ACT, CLAYTON ACT**

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Aka Emmbre R. Perry aka
Emmitt R. Perry aka Emmett
T. Perry aka Willie M. Perry
aka Emmett Ty Perry aka
Emmett Perry aka Tyler E
Perry aka Emmbre R Perry
Aka Emmitt Perry, Jr. aka
Buddy aka John Ivory

VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR
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Defendants _____

Initial COMPLAINT for Civil RICO Remedies

**CIVIL LAWSUIT: RACKETEERING INFLUENCED AND
ORGANIZATIONS ACT (RICO), SHERMAN ACT, CLAYTON ACT**

A. INTRODUCTION

1. This is a complex civil action for Racketeering Influenced and Organizations Act (RICO) remedies authorized by the federal statutes at 18 U.S.C. 1961 1(a) and 1(b) et seq.; for declaratory and injunctive relief; for actual, exemplary (punitive) damages; and for all other relief which this honorable District Court deems just and proper under all circumstances which have occasioned this Initial COMPLAINT. See, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1964(a) and (c) (“Civil RICO”). The primary cause of this action is that the Defendants conspired in a widespread criminal enterprise operating as a cartel under legal businesses engaging in patterns of racketeering activities and organized crime across State and international lines; conspiring to engage in racketeering activity involving numerous RICO predicate acts during the past ten (10) calendar years or more. (See, Exhibit A, pp.2)

2. The predicate acts cluster around criminal copyright plagiarism, trafficking counterfeit goods, tampering with and retaliation against qualified attorneys, obstructing justice. See, 18 U.S.C. §§ 2319, 2320, 1512, 1513, 2315, 1503, 1510, 1511 and 1581-1588, *counterfeits, plagiarisms, threats, violence and forgeries*. See 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and 1344, respectively.

Initial COMPLAINT for Civil RICO Remedies

[RICO] bring to bear the pressure of “**Private Attorneys General.**” The objective in both the Clayton Act and RICO is the carrot of treble damages. See, *Agency Holding Corp. v. Malley-Duff & Associates*, Supreme Court Reporter 2759. See also 483 U.S. 143 at page 151 (1987). “private attorneys general,” (See Exhibit B, pp.2) dedicated to eliminating racketeering activity. 3 Id., at 187 (citing *Malley-Duff*, 483 U.S., at 151) (civil RICO) The provision for treble damages. See, *Rotella v. Wood et al.*, 528 U.S. 549 (2000). *Dasher v. Housing Authority of City of Atlanta*, Ga., D.C.Ga., 64 F.R.D. 720, 722. See also, Equal Access to Justice Act.

B. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. The Federal District Court has Jurisdiction Pursuant to the Civil RICO remedies at 18 U.S.C 1964 and the holdings of the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of, *Sedima, S.P.R.L. v. Imrex Co., Inc.*, 473 U.S. 479 (1985) and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in *Lou v. Belzberg*, 834 F.2d 730, hn. 4 (9th Cir. 1987), Plaintiffs invoke and charge Defendant’s with this law for counterfeits over years of conspiracy and racketeering.

4. Jurisdiction is based upon federal question, to wit, the Copyright Act of 1976 and 1909 as amended. Title 17 506(a); 1201; 1202; and 1203, United States Code; Title 18 U.S. Code § 2319, the Defendants conspired in Criminal Plagiarism to commit copyright counterfeits of Plaintiff’s

Intellectual Properties “Lover’s Kill” hereinafter “LK” and “Bad Apples Can Be Good Fruit” hereinafter “BAGF” as; Model Penal Code §§ 220.1–.3 (1962). (See, Exhibit C, pp. 3)

6. The Sherman Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1–7 is a landmark federal statute in the history of the United States antitrust law or (“competition law”) passed by Congress in 1890. *United States v. Paramount Pictures, Inc.*, 334 US 131 (1948) (See, Exhibit D, pp.5) (The Defendants executed a violation of the Hollywood Antitrust Case of 1948. The Defendants conspired to monopolise the television and film industry; by owning the Studios and television network, counterfeiting the writings of enslaved copyright owners throughout the country, starring in counterfeited works as their own and entering into exclusive deals with one another. Monopoly Section 2 of the Act forbade monopoly. Clayton Antitrust Act Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 12-27, 29 U.S.C. §§ 52-53.

7. The U.S. Constitution – 1ST Amendment, Title 42, Part VII, Ch. 83 and Sub-Chapter A, Using name or likeness (1) Invasion of Privacy of name and likeness (2) Violation of the Right of Publicity; Plaintiff’s works were based on life experiences. Article 1, Section 8, (8) Defendant’s intentionally violated the Plaintiff’s exclusive copyrights by committing plagiarism to their respective writings and discoveries, Defendants acted in

Initial COMPLAINT for Civil RICO Remedies

concert of a conspiracy which violated the creative control of how the Plaintiff's works were articulated without an agreement.

8. Federal Conspiracy Law, two elements: (1) an exclusive agreement was signed between Tyler Perry aka Emmett Perry, Jr.(and all other known and unknown aliases); Oprah Winfrey in 2013; all Defendants inclusive (2) between two Executive Owners and Chief Principal decision makers.

Laundering drug money into a legal business enterprise, remove trade secrets, repeatedly from 1999 through 2017. Settlement agreements and court admissions serve as admissible evidence against all. The Hobbs Act - Civil Conspiracy 18 U.S.C. 371, The Defendants conspired to counterfeit, extort, plagiarize, threaten, cause defamation of character, retaliate, bully, forge, financially distress using Plaintiffs intellectual property gains.

United States v. Franks, 511 F.2d 25, 31 (6th Cir. 1975)

9. (WIPO), Copyright Treaty (WCT) (1996). The WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) is a special agreement under the Berne Convention The Distributer and known conspirator Lionsgate which committed RICO Act, mail fraud when moving digital counterfeit copies of the Forgery and plagiarized intellectual properties which were protected pursuant to the Title 17 U.S. Code 506(a) 18 U.S. Code 2319 and all other Criminal Copyright.

10. Venue 28 U.S. Code § 1391, Defendants are based in Atlanta, GA.

Initial COMPLAINT for Civil RICO Remedies

11. 28 U.S. Code § 1369 Multiparty, Multiform Jurisdiction,

B. THE PARTIES

12. Plaintiff WILLIAM JAMES (“WJ”) (“PLAINTIFFS”) is a private adult who doing business address above; plaintiff is currently a Carpenter.

13. Plaintiff TERRI V. TUCKER (“PLAINTIFFS”) is a private adult formerly known as TERRI V. DONALD-STRICKLAND, TLO-REDNESS Who does business at the above address; plaintiff is currently employed with the United States Army.

14. Defendant Tyler Perry (“TP”) (“DEFENDANT”) and Cartel Boss is a private adult individual who owns/writes/dba for the Tyler Perry Studios (“TPS”) is a domestic private corporation doing business in this district, with its corporate headquarters in Atlanta, GA.

15. Defendant Oprah Winfrey (“OW”) (“DEFENDANT”) and Cartel Ring Leader is a private adult individual who owns/writes/dba for the Oprah Winfrey Network (OWN) a domestic public corporation doing business in California.

16. LIONSGATE ENTERTAINMENT (“DEFENDANTS”) and Cartel Distributor is a company that is Public domestic corporation doing business in California.

17. BARBARA HUNT (DEFENDANTS) and Cartel Member is an adult a

private citizen working as an executive Accountant for the HARPO studios in Chicago, Illinois.

18. The doctrine of respondent superior applies to all of the defendants.

Cause of Action

19. (1) that the defendants, Tyler Perry, Tyler Perry Studios, Oprah Winfrey, Oprah Winfrey Networks (OWN) received money from a pattern of racketeering activity such as; violations of properties protected under the copyright act, drug money, bribery, threats financial and physical, counterfeit and forgeries of intellectual property (2) invested that money in an enterprise of Tyler Perry Studios and Oprah Winfrey Network, (3) the enterprise affected interstate commerce, and (4) an injury resulting from the investment of racketeering income distinct from an injury caused by the predicate acts themselves. *Johnson v. GEICO Cas. Co.*, 516 F. Supp. 2d 351 (D. Del. 2007). **C.**

THE FACTS

20. PLAINTIFF, William James a citizen of the United States, Authored a screenplay entitled “Lover’s Kill” (hereinafter referred to as “LK”).

21. PLAINTIFF, Terri Tucker aka (Donald-Strickland) a citizen of the United States, authored a book entitled “Bad Apples Can Be Good Fruit.” (BAGF) book. (hereinafter referred to as “BAGF”).

22 Plaintiffs discovered their original works plagiarized, counterfeited on a

large scale of racketeering in approximately Early-March 2017.

23. During the investigation and research by Plaintiffs acting as “Private Attorney Generals, it was newly discovered that this was a large scale conspiracy on multiple Plaintiffs.

24. PLAINTIFF’S Plaintiff Terri Tucker contacted Plaintiff William James in February and compared the acts of plagiarism committed on each other’s works and discovered the pattern of law proceedings and violations of law, cover-ups, briberies it was learned and investigated by the Plaintiff’s that there was a pattern to the Intellectual Property plagiarisms; counterfeits and forgeries of their copyrighted works.

25. It was discovered by the Plaintiffs that a man named Melvin Childs who wrote in a book that Tyler Perry’s first play tours was funded by drug dealers to fund the play that went on tour. This illegal operation laundered the drug money using the play and tour to put up a legal production studios in which served as a front for counterfeiting, forging and plagiarizing copyrighted works of hard working authors which resulted in the slavery of the copyright owners.

26. Tyler Perry publicly states he was beat by a man who was not his father, whereas as he changed his legal name at the age of 16 from Emmett Perry, Jr. to Tyler Perry Jr. We discovered he is still using several aliases of his birth name.

27. Oprah Winfrey discussed openly that she was abused sexually and

physically and this is another basis in which formed the relationship of the conspiracy between Tyler Perry and Oprah Winfrey to engage in racketeering of intellectual copyrighted properties to grow their legal business brand using slavery and counterfeit, manufacturing of forged goods using the studios as the manufacturing laboratories and Lionsgate as the distributors. Tyler Perry and Oprah Winfrey (OWN) conspired an exclusive agreement OWN, a private company working with a Public company Tyler Perry Studios worked together in an effort and succeeded to monopolize the television and film industry while plagiarizing peoples copyrighted protected intellectual property. Violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, U.S. Copyright Act, engaging in RICO Activities, See below: (See, Exhibit E, p.1)

a. Case #2:99-cv-04592-MK Melvin Childs v Primus et al and Cartel member Tyler Perry, filed September 13, 1999, Jurisdiction was diversity; however Plaintiff failed to state a claim and case was dismissed without prejudice, Plaintiff provided a certificate in support of an Ex Parte Restraining Order. This shows Threats and retaliation by Tyler Perry.

b. Case# 2:02-cv-00175-JLG-MRA filed on February 26, 2002, Giant Eagle Inc. v Genesis Insurance Co, et. El, Tyler Perry was a Defendant. Diversity Case, in favor of Plaintiff on October 16, 2003.

Initial COMPLAINT for Civil RICO Remedies

c. Case# 1:06-cv-00640-GET filed in Atlanta, GA filed on March 20, 2006 by Rolleston et al v Tyler Perry inflicted fear on a Diversity-Torts-to Land case. A Temporary Restraining Order was requested on May 01, 2006 threats escalated and on May 09, 2006 an EMERGENCY Motion for Permanent Injunction, Emergency Motion for Temporary Restraining Order by Rolleston and on May 12, 2006 a Motion for Recusal, Motion for Temporary Restraining Order Motion for Permanent Injunction and Emergency Motion for Permanent Injunction Emergency Motion for Temporary Restraining Order Submitted to District Judge G. Ernest Tidwell. Defendant TP.

c. Case#2:07-cv-00200-LED-JDL was filed on May, 21 2007 – Donna West v. Perry, West stated Tyler Perry watched her play “Fantasy of a Black Woman” because he created a counterfeit and forged copy of the play under the title “Diary of a Mad Black Woman” which became a plagiarized film. There was a trial. (Texas) however the Plaintiff could not place Defendant in Texas and we have newly discovered evidence, Defendant Emmett “Buddy” Perry, Jr. was in Texas at the time Plaintiff West was performing her play.

d. January 2008 – Plaintiff Terri Tucker sent both Tyler Perry and

Oprah Winfrey her book to use for a Movie. The company Tyler Perry Studios stated he requested an additional copy September 2008. William James stated June-2011 he provided his screenplay to Oprah Winfrey's Senior Accountant Barbara Hunt who wanted the other 2 copyrighted intellectual works. Lisa Daniels stated she provided Oprah Winfrey with her screenplay which became a television show for Tyler Perry. This conspiracy shows a pattern of trafficking intellectual property over the past 10 years amongst Defendants in concert. Lionsgate is the trafficker, international pirate and illegal intellectual goods distributor nationally and worldwide.

e. Case # 2:09-cv-08712-JFW-VBK filed on November 25, 2009 "Madea Goes to Jail sued by the estate of Bertha V. James v The Tyler Perry Company; Tyler Perry crime syndicate cartel member and Lionsgate Entertainment Corp trafficker distributor of counterfeit and manufacturer of forged goods.; Lions Gate Films, Inc. copyright plagiarism (California). Ended settlement agreement. (Admission to Guilt)

f. Case#2:10-cv-00784-GW-RZ Filed on February 03, 2010 – Johnny Tyrone Stringfield v Tyler Perry et al copyright plagiarism of a Television show "Meet the Browns. (California) Counterfeited and

Initial COMPLAINT for Civil RICO Remedies

plagiarized a song for Tyler Perry Studios. On October 16, 2010 Settlement was reached. (Admission to Guilt)

g. Case# 2:11-cv-10099-UA-DUTY filed on December 06, 2011 Shamont Lyle Sapp v. Jamie Foxx and Tyler Perry; Tyler Perry Studios front for eliciting plagiarized intellectual property protected by copyrights registrations and Fox Broadcasting Network from an inmate. Case was Voluntarily Dismissed copyright plagiarism on May 10, 2012. (Settlement Admission to guilt or threatened to drop case)

h. Case# Whitehead v White & Case #5:12-cv-00399-RTH-MLH filed on February 10, 2012, L.L.P, et el \$75,000,000.00. The Defendants were a multitude of people to include, Tyler Perry, the distributor of counterfeit goods Lionsgate and the Head Ring Leader Oprah Winfrey who orchestrates the illegal activity. 440 Civil Rights SCCA 14-31224 and SCCA, 15-30348.

i. Case # 3:12-cv-00559-HES-MCR filed on May 09, 2012 - Maressa M. Holt, Plaintiff, v. Tyler Perry a/k/a John Ivory (Alias), (United States District Court, M.D. Florida, Jacksonville Division). June 14, 2012. (copyright plagiarism) (Florida). The writer states her short stories and plays were plagiarized by Tyler Perry operating under a false name John Ivory.

Initial COMPLAINT for Civil RICO Remedies

i. Case#2:12-cv-06629-HB filed on November 27, 2012- Terri Donald v Tyler Perry Studios and Lionsgate in (PA,) crime syndicates this case was out of compliance and defaulted pursuant to FR 12 & 55 answer was due by December 28, 2012 before the transfer from PA to New York on March 8, 2013. Attorney Simon Rosen served Tyler Perry and Lionsgate the same day the case was filed on November 27, 2012. The record is devoid of written request for extensions; request for transfer pursuant to 28 USC 1404(a) and any appearance by known attorney Tom J. Ferber. Oprah Winfrey initially received this book for the book club in 2008, Defendants signed an exclusive deal when case was dismissed 2013. Extortion and intimidation retaliation and threats were made to Plaintiffs attorney Simon Rosen. Enforcing Plaintiff in to slavery for working on the multimillion dollar plagiarized works. This RICO act violation also violates the Sherman Anti-trust Act since the companies refuse to allow writers to represent their own works and place the counterfeited works under registrations obtained from the copyrights offices in their names. Violating the competition Sherman Anti-Trust Act not allowing others to represent themselves and their own works, the conspiracy to defraud the government and laundering illegal funds gained to front legal businesses. (Audio Records Avail.)

Initial COMPLAINT for Civil RICO Remedies

j. Case# 2:12-cv-00139-RLM-PRC filed on April 24, 2013
William James v Perry et al, Tyler Perry, Tyler Perry Studios company
was used to plagiarize and counterfeit a forgery of his playwright, and
trafficked by Lions gate Entertainment distribution interstate wide. For
the film Temptation – Confessions of a Marriage Counselor (Indiana)
Plaintiff James states he provided a copy Senior accountant at the
Oprah Winfrey Studios (Oprah) who smuggled the intellectual property
across state lines to the business partner Tyler Perry and conspired to
produce the counterfeit film into a movie without compensation to
playwright author, enforcing Plaintiff in to slavery for working on the
multimillion dollar plagiarized works. This RICO act violation also
violates the Sherman Anti-trust Act since the companies refuse to allow
writers to represent their own works and place the counterfeited works
under registrations obtained from the copyrights offices in their names.
Violating the competition Sherman Anti-Trust Act not allowing others
to represent themselves and their own works, the conspiracy to defraud
the government and laundering illegal funds gained to front legal
businesses.

k. Case# 4:14-cv-11374-MAG-RSW filed April 3, 2014
Parables Entertainment LLC v Tyler Perry Studios et al and Harpo

Initial COMPLAINT for Civil RICO Remedies

Productions Inc. the two conspiring companies committed yet another act of copyright plagiarism – for the television show “The Haves and Have Not’s.” “Parables Entertainment” filed the lawsuit Thursday, April 3, in Flint U.S. District Court against Atlanta-based Tyler Perry Studios and the Oprah Winfrey-owned Harpo Productions over the show that airs on Winfrey's OWN television network. (Michigan-Flint) (Settlement-Admission to guilt.)

1. Case#1:14-cv-0261-RWS filed on July 16 2014, Ubiquitous Entertainment Studios v McPherson, Tyler Perry and Tyler Perry Studios. It was insinuated that Tyler Perry bribed an Official to underbid the company and obtained the facility, it was stated the technicality of failing to state a claim terminated the case.

m. Case#0:14-cv-04950-ADM-HB filed on December 08, 2014 by Selina Miller v Tyler Perry Production, Kanye West and Kim Kardashian. Breach of Contract. In the U.S. District Court St. Paul, MN. Neglect of Hollywood check (1 billion dollars) Wrong Jurisdiction and Plaintiff filed Forma Pauperis denied, personal injury for 100 million dollars.

n. Case #1:15-cv-01700-LMM-LTW filed on May 15, 2015 by Joshua Sole v Tyler Perry and Tyler Perry Studios, LLC and other known

Initial COMPLAINT for Civil RICO Remedies

conspirators Tyler Perry had inappropriate communications with an employee Joshua Sole and filed a Countersuit to cover his illegal operations and to prohibit him from communicating private information on the operations of the organized criminal activities. Case dismissed because of failure to serve and not because allegations were unfounded.

n. Case#1:15-cv-03400-TWT filed on September 25, 2015 Terri Strickland v Tyler Perry, this case was appealed case#16-11601-AA awaiting a Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc showing Collateral Estoppel does not apply since he defaulted 4 times on the record according to FR 12 & 55.

o. October 2016 – Lisa Daniels Madea Gets a Job (Atlanta, GA)

p. Case#2:16-cv-00164-KS-JCG filed on October 11, 2016 by Otisa C. Strickland v Oprah Winfrey, and HARPO Studios (Hattiesburg, MS) for the television show “Iyanya Fix My Life” television show, Plaintiff was an attorney that shared her television show with Crime syndicate Oprah and she decided to enter into a settlement agreement in lieu of a voluntary dismissal and a compromise settlement on all matters of the claim on December 16, 2016. Oprah Winfrey

Due to the number of lawsuits and numerous years from 1992 through

Initial COMPLAINT for Civil RICO Remedies

current filed against the Cartel and Ring Leader Oprah Winfrey the exhibit will be attached exhibiting 95 separate lawsuits 10 which were Copyright intellectual property claims. (See, Exhibit F, pp.3)

28. In 2008 Plaintiff Tucker provided a copy of the BAGF to the Oprah Winfrey book club and the Tyler Perry Studios. In 2013 Plaintiff William James provided a copy of the script "Lover's kill" to Oprah Winfrey. We found online an article that referred to a Lisa Daniels who stated she provided a copy of her work to Oprah Winfrey and in their conspiracy to defraud and counterfeit, Tyler Perry Studios is a front for his forged works.

29. Subsequent to the issuance of the copyright plagiarism suits against Defendants Tyler Perry and Oprah Winfrey the pattern of consecutive and continuous RICO violations go back as far as 1999 for Defendant Perry and 1992 for Defendant Winfrey the PLAINTIFF's filed notice and lawsuits on the copyrighted work, however the Defendants eluded the federal law imposing the RICO act by committing the crimes in various states against unknown, low income intellectual owners. The Tyler Perry Studios located at 541 10th Street SW, Atlanta GA 30318 served as a front for manufacturing the plagiarized work. In both instances the Plaintiff's stated the staff for Tyler Perry and Oprah Winfrey requested the Copyrighted Intellectual Property multiple times and

counterfeited as well as; commercially released the films “Good Deeds” in 2012 and “Temptations” 2013 stating to the general public it was written by defendant Tyler Perry. A nexus in the case is that both Plaintiffs have also provided copies to Oprah Winfrey at the Harpo Studios in Chicago, Illinois.

30. Defendants Company Tyler Perry Studios had distribution deal with Lions Gate Entertainment and Oprah Winfrey owned Oprah Winfrey Network on cable, the organized criminals monopolized the industry with their exclusive contract violating the Sherman Anti-trust act when Tyler Perry TV shows were the only sitcoms aired other than Oprah Winfrey’s TV shows on prime time television cable broadcasting. Oprah is also using the distributor Lionsgate. Both Defendants films grossed over for the film “Good Deeds” \$35,000,000 box office, international \$553,386.00 and all DVD total sales were \$13,116,810.00 released February 2012 and “Temptations” \$51,975,354.00 box office, and all DVD total sales were \$14,906,103.00. There were 8 Copyright plagiarisms filed against Tyler Perry and 15 Copyright plagiarism’s cases filed against Oprah Winfrey. We believe that Oprah attempted to stop plagiarisms under her company and began to use Tyler Perry to continue the counterfeit of Intellectual Property.

31. The films is still being infringed upon to date as it is still being sold to

the general public and therefore Plagerism there are no statute of limitations (SOL) on the RICO act.

32. Defendant is the owner of Tyler Perry Studios and ultimately owned by Emmett Perry, Jr. and is responsible for the actions of said company employees or owners. Defendant Oprah Winfrey Network (OWN) is a Public Company and both are engaging in organized crimes that have brought in up to 3 billion plus combined in revenues

a. The last action by the PETITIONER William James the last action was on April 15, 2014 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF Indiana claim Case # 2:13-cv-00139-RLM-PRC and terminated January 02, 2014.

b. The last action by the PETITIONER Tucker-Strickland in Appeals Court and was decided on March 30, 2017 to deny Rehearing in Banc, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF Georgia claim Case 1:15-cv-3400-WHP and 16-11601-AA.

COUNT ONE: VIOLATION OF TITLE 17, UNITED STATES

CODE 506(A) COPYRIGHT PLAIGERISMS (AGAINST DEFENDANTS)

1. Paragraphs 1 through 32 are inclusive, are incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein and made a part hereof.

Initial COMPLAINT for Civil RICO Remedies

2. Subsequent to PLAINTIFF'S creation and copyrighting of "LK" and "BAGF" DEFENDANT'S Tyler Perry and Oprah Winfrey, having access to "LK" screenplay through accountant Barbara Hunt and "BAGF" book through the Tyler Perry Company, decided to plagiarize the works of these Plaintiff's and countless other Plaintiff's works counterfeiting the original work into a forgery copy that were illegally distributed internationally throughout the world digitally and through U.S. and other mailing companies without written permission or consent of the original owners. These and many other counterfeit intellectual properties aforementioned were used against the owners to enforce slavery for works unpaid violating the RICO ACT in a fashion of which they are organized crime laundering forged goods and drug money into a legal enterprise in which they use harassment, retaliation, threats, intimidation, selling of trade secrets, bribery and a host of other extortions to intimidate witnesses, counsels for Plaintiff's and anyone that opposes them in any way. Several settlement agreements were made by the Defendants on various cases attached as exhibits.
3. Accordingly said defendants are liable to plaintiff for copyright plagiarism pursuant to RICO ACT violating the rights of title 17 of the U.S. Code 501 through 513 and 18 US Code 2319.

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WHEREFORE on count one, PLAINTIFF'S WILLIAM JAMES AND TERRI V. TUCKER formerly (TERRI V. DONALD aka TLO-REDNESS STRICKLAND) demands judgment in THEIR favor and against DEFENDANT'S as follows:

- a) For statutory damages \$150,000.00 per PLAINTIFF, PER DEFENDANT; pursuant to the RICO Act x3 \$450,000.00
- b) For actual damages of Court Cost, Expenses and Private Attorney Fees, per PLAINTIFF, PER DEFENDANT; pursuant to the RICO Act x3.
- c) For Restitution of Earnings from Counterfeit and Plagiarized Copyrighted Intellectual Property all proceeds minus cost incurred to produce illegal counterfeit forgeries of Owners works x3.
- d) For such other relief as this Court may deem proper.

COUNT TWO: ACCOUNTING AND CONSTRUCTIVE TRUST

- 4. Paragraphs 1 through 32, inclusive are incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein and made a part hereof
- 5. PLAINTIFFS is entitled to a full accounting in order to determine the exact nature and amount of revenues generated, and accrued to defendants pertaining to ("Temptations" and "Good Deeds"), said revenues to be set aside and deposited in a separate bank account in constructive trust for PLAINTIFFS for respective works.

Initial COMPLAINT for Civil RICO Remedies

WHEREFORE on Count Two, PLAINTIFF'S WILLIAM JAMES AND TERRI V. TUCKER formerly known as (TERRI V. DONALD-STRICKLAND aka TLO-REDNESS) demands judgment in their favor and against all named Defendant's as follows:

- a) For Tyler Perry and all (ALIASES), Tyler Perry Studios/Company and Lions Gate all subsidiaries of company to file a full accounting listing all gross revenues earned to on "Confessions and Good Deeds" earned in regard to the Film and Motion Pictures, Digital, Downloads, Contracts, Hotels, Retail/Wholesale, International and Domestic, Box Office, Video Rental Stores on respective films "Confessions and "Good Deeds".
- b) For the imposition of a constructive trust in favor of PLAINTIFFS.
- c) For such other relief as the Court may deem proper for acting as "PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERALS".

COUNT THREE: INJUNCTIVE RELIEF (AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS)

6. Paragraphs 1 through 32 inclusive, are incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein and made part hereof.
7. PLAINTIFF'S Invoke Sherman Anti-Trust Act, the Hobbs Act, the U.S. Constitution, The Copyrights Act, The Constitution of Georgia, The

Initial COMPLAINT for Civil RICO Remedies

Federal Conspiracy Law and Defendants improper unlawful and repeated actions has caused, and, continues to cause irreparable damage to PLAINTIFFS Character, Film Career, Image, Name, Reputation, Ability to earn future revenues in this industry, emotional and mental distresses, physical distress, relationship distress, undue hardships in work and at home, time and attention from family and friends to divert to investigating and litigating for intellectual property counterfeited and plagiarized. .

8. PLAINTIFFS are entitled to injunctive relief as set forth herein below:

9. PLAINTIFF is entitled to this Court's grant of injunctive relief.

WHEREFORE on Count Three, PLAINTIFF'S WILLIAM JAMES AND TERRI V. TUCKER formerly (TERRI V. DONALD STRICKLAND aka TLO-REDNESS) demands judgment in their favor and against DEFENDANTS as follows:

a) For the issuance of a permanent injunction requiring the

DEFENDANTS to:

- i) Change illegally obtained copyrights of "Confessions and Good Deeds" over to the respective owners of counterfeit and Plagiarized movies and transfer all rights and licenses with royalties to a trust for PLAINTIFF'S, defendants' must continue

Initial COMPLAINT for Civil RICO Remedies

to market unlawful materials for future Royalty payments to PLAINTIFF'S for copyrighted work; and whatever else the Court deems proper and just.

COUNT FOUR: EXEMPLARY (PUNITIVE) DAMAGES
(AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS)

10. Paragraphs 1 through 32 inclusive, are incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein and made part hereof.
11. Pursuant to the Civil RICO act Remedies authorized by the Federal Statutes at 18 U.S.C. 1961 Plaintiff's request exemplary damages of \$150,000,000.00 per Defendant for pain and suffering, defamation of character, blacklisting filmmakers in the known entertainment industry, financial hardships to keep up with cost of filings, medical and mental distress, attorney fees for Private Attorney Generals, fencing of property, distribution of counterfeited works, plagiarism, forgery, false copyright registrations.

This is the purpose of this act to seek the eradication of an organized crime in the United States by strengthening the legal tools in this evidence in gathering process by establishing a new panel of prohibitions and by providing enhanced sanctions and the new remedies' to deal with the unlawful activities of those

Initial COMPLAINT for Civil RICO Remedies

engaged in organized crime and whatever this Court seems just and fair. Please see attached Plaintiff's Declaratory Statements pursuant to Federal Rule 32 Rules of Evidence for all exhibits attached to this complaint.

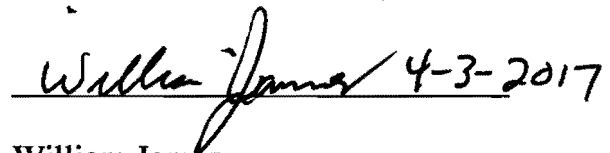
12.Paragraphs 1 through 32 inclusive, are incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein and made part hereof.

RULE 7.1 (D) CERTIFICATE

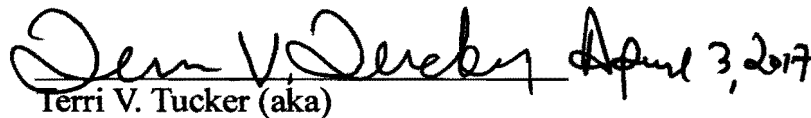
The Undersigned Pro Se Litigant certifies this document has been prepared with one of the font and point selections approved by the Court in Local Rule 5.1 (B).

Respectfully Submitted,

April 3, 2017,

 4-3-2017

William James
PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL
9100 South Drexel Ave
Chicago, Illinois 60619
Email: BJ255758@yahoo.com
Phone 773-990-9973

 April 3, 2017

Terri V. Tucker (aka)
Donald-Strickland
PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL
1136 Joslin Path
Douglasville, GA 30134
terrilowe43@gmail.com
Phone: 347-705-2043

Initial COMPLAINT for Civil RICO Remedies

SWORN DECLATORY STATEMENT

I, William James, Plaintiff and Private Attorney General attest and swear to the legitimacy of the belief of the claims made in this CIVIL RICO Act case against Defendants named in the above complaint. I attest that I and Plaintiff on this case performed research as well as provided copies of original documents in its truest form contained in the exhibits to this CIVIL RICO Complaint.

Signed April 3, 2017 William James 4-3-2017.

I, Terri Tucker Aka Donald-Strickland, TLO-Redness, Plaintiff and Private Attorney General attest and swear to the legitimacy of the belief of the claims made in this CIVIL RICO Act case against Defendants named in the above complaint. I attest that I and Plaintiff on this case performed research as well as provided copies of original documents in its truest form contained in the exhibits to this CIVIL RICO Complaint.

Signed April 3, 2017 Terri Tucker April 3, 2017.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY FRAP 32(A)(7)(C)

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

I certify that this brief complies with the type-volume limitation set forth in FRAP 32(a)(7)(B). This brief contains 4,766 words.

Initial COMPLAINT for Civil RICO Remedies

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

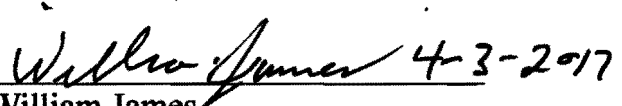
I certify that this brief complies with the type-volume limitation set forth in FRAP 32(a)(7)(B). This brief uses a monospaced face and contains 544 lines of text. 25 pages, 4,766 words, 150 paragraphs.

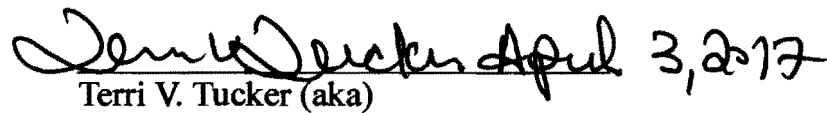
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 5-6-32 (2014), this is to certify that I, William James and Terri Tucker have April 3, 2017 this day served the Defendants through Marshalls to known addresses FOUND ONLINE.

Respectfully, submitted this 3 day of April, 2017.

Date Signed April 3, 2017


William James
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Initial COMPLAINT for Civil RICO Remedies

DEFENDANTS

TYLER PERRY COMPANY

TYLER PERRY STUDIOS

TYLER PERRY

EMMETT PERRY, JR (ALL KNOWN AND UNKNOWN ALIASES)

ADDRESSES

4110 PACES FERRY RD N.W.

ATLANTA, GA 30327

TYLER PERRY STUDIOS

3300 CONTINENTAL COLONY PARKWAY SW

ATLANTA, GA 30331

OPRAH WINFREY

HARPO

OPRAH WINFREY NETWORK (OWN)

9150 WILSHIRE BLVD

BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90069

1041 N. FORMOSA AVE

WEST HOLLYWOOD, CA 90046

BARBARA HUNT

OPRAH WINFREY NETWORK (OWN)

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BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90069

LIONSGATE ENTERTAINMENT

2700 COLORADO AVE #200

SANTA MONICA, CA 90404

Filed With the:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NOTHERN DISTRICT OF

GEORGIA, ATLANTA DIVISION

CLERK OF THE COURT

75 Ted Turner Drive SW

Atlanta, GA 30303

Phone: 404 215 1655

Initial COMPLAINT for Civil RICO Remedies

3/28/2017

Civil RICO: Points to Remember

Civil RICO: Points to Remember

by

Paul Andrew Mitchell, B.A., M.S.
 Private Attorney General, Federal Witness
 and Qualified Criminal Investigator

1. The Civil RICO statute at 18 U.S.C. 1964 expressly authorizes civil remedies, in addition to any criminal remedies that also exist to prosecute organized crime.
2. State courts have original jurisdiction to enforce the Civil RICO statute at 18 U.S.C. 1964. See Tafflin v. Levitt and Lou v. Belzberg, Rice v. Janovich and Village at Camelback v. Carr.
3. The Civil Case Cover Sheet for the Superior Court of California shows "RICO" as a standard case category.
4. A pattern of racketeering is expressly defined to mean only two (2) RICO "predicate acts" during any given 10-year period. See 18 U.S.C. 1961(5).
5. The federal statute at 18 U.S.C. 1961 itemizes all RICO predicate acts. The most common are mail fraud, extortion, obstruction of justice, obstruction of a criminal investigation, and witness tampering or retaliation.
6. Violations of State and federal laws both qualify as RICO predicate acts. 18 U.S.C. 1961(1)(B) itemizes a long list of federal offenses that qualify as predicate acts.
7. Any act or threat involving murder, kidnapping, gambling, arson, robbery, bribery, obscene matter, controlled substances or extortion is also a RICO predicate act, if it is chargeable under State law and punishable by imprisonment for more than one year. See 18 U.S.C. 1961(1)(A).
8. The Supremacy Clause in the U.S. Constitution elevates all RICO statutes to the status of supreme Law, and resolves any conflicts with State laws in favor of the RICO statutes. Whenever conflicts occur, State laws and State constitutional provisions have no standing ("notwithstanding").
9. Congress intended the RICO statutes to be *liberally* construed. See 84 Stat. 947, Sec. 904, Oct. 15, 1970. However, this liberal construction rule was never codified *anywhere* in Title 18 of the U.S. Code, even though Title 18 has been enacted into positive law by Act of Congress.
10. A specific Congressional objective is encouraging civil litigation to supplement government efforts to deter and penalize the practices

Exhibit A P.1 of 2

3/28/2017

Civil RICO: Points to Remember

prohibited by the RICO statutes.

11. Another objective of Civil RICO is to turn victims into prosecutors, "private attorneys general", dedicated to eliminating racketeering activity. See Rotella v. Wood.
12. Civil RICO specifically has a further purpose of encouraging potential private plaintiffs to investigate diligently. Rotella v. Wood.
13. Organized crime is a serious national problem for which public prosecutorial resources are deemed inadequate. See Agency Holding Corp. v. Malley-Duff & Associates.
14. Civil RICO authorizes triple damages (3x) to be awarded to successful private plaintiffs. See 18 U.S.C. 1964(c).
15. The provision for triple damages is justified by the expected benefit of suppressing racketeering activity, an object pursued the sooner the better. Rotella v. Wood.
16. The "private attorney general" concept holds that a successful private party plaintiff is also entitled to recovery of his legal expenses, including attorney fees, if he has advanced the policy inherent in public interest legislation on behalf of a significant class of persons. Dasher v. Housing Authority of City of Atlanta.
17. A private attorney general may appear in court without the license to practice law that is required of all State Bar members. See sections 6067 and 6068 of the California Business and Professions Code.
18. A private attorney general may appear in court "ex rel." on behalf of the "United States" (i.e. the federal government), the State of California, the People of California or the People of the United States of America. Confer at "Ex relatione" in Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition.
19. Civil RICO statutes are supplemented by 2 Human Rights Treaties -- the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights -- both of which are rendered supreme Law by virtue of the Supremacy Clause (just like the Bill of Rights).
20. The latter Covenant's Reservations enacted by Congress expressly reserve original jurisdiction to State and local governments, to the end that their competent authorities may take appropriate measures for the fulfillment of the Covenant.

Exhibit A P. 20 of 2

PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Both statutes [RICO and Clayton Act] bring to bear the pressure of “**private attorneys general**” on a serious national problem for which public prosecutorial resources are deemed inadequate; the mechanism chosen to reach the objective in both the Clayton Act and RICO is the carrot of treble damages. See *Agency Holding Corp. v. Malley-Duff & Associates*, 107 Supreme Court Reporter 2759. See also 483 U.S. 143 at page 151 (1987).

In rejecting a significantly different focus under RICO, therefore, we are honoring an analogy that Congress itself accepted and relied upon, and one that promotes the objectives of civil RICO as readily as it furthers the objects of the Clayton Act. Both statutes share a common congressional objective of encouraging civil litigation to supplement Government efforts to deter and penalize the respectively prohibited practices. The object of civil RICO is thus not merely to compensate victims but to turn them into prosecutors, “private attorneys general,” dedicated to eliminating racketeering activity.³ *Id.*, at 187 (citing *Malley-Duff*, 483 U.S., at 151) (civil RICO specifically has a “further purpose [of] encouraging potential private plaintiffs diligently to investigate”). The provision for treble damages is accordingly justified by the expected benefit of suppressing racketeering activity, an object pursued the sooner the better. See *Rotella v. Wood et al.*, 528 U.S. 549 (2000).

The “**private attorney general**” concept holds that a successful private party plaintiff is entitled to recovery of his legal expenses, including attorney fees, if he has advanced the policy inherent in public interest legislation on behalf of a significant class

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<http://voidjudgements.info>
<http://voidjudgments.com>

7

EXHIBIT B-1 or 2

of persons. Dasher v. Housing Authority of City of Atlanta, Ga., D.C.Ga., 64 F.R.D. 720,
722. *See also* Equal Access to Justice Act.

<http://voidjudgements.net>
<http://voidjudgements.info>
<http://voidjudgments.com>

EXHIBIT B-2 of 2

Certificate of Registration



This Certificate issued under the seal of the Copyright Office in accordance with title 17, *United States Code*, attests that registration has been made for the work identified below. The information on this certificate has been made a part of the Copyright Office records.

Maria A. Pallante

Register of Copyrights, United States of America

Registration Number
TXu 1-732-705

Effective date of
registration:
April 9, 2010

Title _____

Title of Work: Lovers Kill

Previous or Alternative Title: Man Scorn

Completion/ Publication _____

Year of Completion: 2009

Author _____

■ **Author:** William Charles James, dba William James

Author Created: script/play/screenplay

Citizen of: United States

Year Born: 1966

Copyright claimant _____

Copyright Claimant: William Charles James

7425 Maple Street, Gary, IN., 46403, United States

Certification _____

Name: William James

Date: April 7, 2010

EXHIBIT C 1 of 3

Registration #: TXU001732705

Service Request #: 1-397010096

William Charles James
7425 maple street
Gary, IN. 46403 United States

EXHIBIT C 2 of 3

Certificate of Registration



This Certificate issued under the seal of the Copyright Office in accordance with title 17, United States Code, attests that registration has been made for the work identified below. The information on this certificate has been made a part of the Copyright Office records.

Marybeth Peters

Register of Copyrights, United States of America

Short Form TX
For a Nonmusical Literary Work
UNITED STATES COPYRIGHT OFFICE

REGISTRATION NUMBER

TXu 1-354-127



#TXU001354127

TX

(TXU)

Effective Date of Registration

4/27/07

Application Received

APR 27 2007

Deposit Received

APR 27 2007

Fee Received

Examined By

CC

Correspondence



*Amended by C.O., authority of Terri V. Donald by phone call on 8/30/07

TYPE OR PRINT IN BLACK INK. DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE.

Title of This Work:

1

"Bad Apples Can Be Good Fruit" and "Yell A Little"

Alternative title or title of larger work in which this work was published:

Name and Address of Author and Owner of the Copyright:

2

Terri V. Donald Aka "RedNess" "Pseud"
501st Signal CO
Unit 15216 Box 83 APO, AP 96271

Nationality or domicile:
Phone, fax, and email:

Phone (708) 820-0379

Fax ()

Email terriidn@yahoo.com

Year of Creation:

3

2006

If work has been published,
Date and Nation of Publication:

4

a. Date _____ (Month, day, and year all required)
Month Day Year
b. Nation _____

Type of Authorship in This Work:

5

☒ Text (includes fiction, nonfiction, poetry, computer programs, etc.)

☒ Illustrations

☒ Photographs

☒ Compilation of terms or data

PRE0000000489

Check all that this author created.

Signature:

6

I certify that the statements made by me in this application are correct to the best of my knowledge.* Check one:

☒ Author ☐ Authorized agent

Terri V. Donald

Registration cannot be completed without a signature.

Name and Address of Person to Contact for Rights and Permissions:

7

☒ Check here if same as #2 above.

Phone, fax, and email:

Phone ()

Fax ()

Email

8

Certificate will be mailed in window envelope to this address:

Name ▼
Terri V. Donald
Number/Street/Apt ▼
501st Signal CO Unit 15216 Box 83
City/State/Zip ▼
APO, AP 96271

9

Deposit account #

Name

Complete this space only if you currently hold a Deposit Account in the Copyright Office.

DO NOT WRITE HERE

Page 1 of 1 pages

*17 USC § 505(a). Any person who knowingly makes a false representation of a material fact in the application for copyright registration provided for by section 408, or in any written statement filed in connection with the application, shall be fined not more than \$2,500.

Exhibit C 30 of 3

Case 1:13-cv-01655-WHP Document 2-1 Filed 11/27/12 Page 1 of 1

3/26/2017

United States v. Paramount Pictures, Inc. - Wikipedia

United States v. Paramount Pictures, Inc.

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

United States v. Paramount Pictures, Inc., 334 US 131 (1948) (also known as the **Hollywood Antitrust Case of 1948**, the **Paramount Case**, the **Paramount Decision** or the **Paramount Decree**) was a landmark United States Supreme Court antitrust case that decided the fate of movie studios owning their own theatres and holding exclusivity rights on which theatres would show their films. It would also change the way Hollywood movies were produced, distributed, and exhibited. The Court held in this case that the existing distribution scheme was in violation of the antitrust laws of the United States, which prohibit certain exclusive dealing arrangements.

The case is important both in U.S. antitrust law and film history. In the former, it remains a landmark decision in vertical integration cases; in the latter, it is seen as the first nail in the coffin of the old Hollywood studio system.

Contents

- 1 Background
- 2 Decision
 - 2.1 Douglas
 - 2.2 Frankfurter
- 3 Consequences
- 4 See also
- 5 References

Background

The legal issues originated in the silent era, when the Federal Trade Commission began investigating film companies for potential violations under the Sherman

United States v. Paramount Pictures, Inc.



Supreme Court of the United States

Argued February 9–11, 1948

Decided May 3, 1948

Full case name *United States v. Paramount Pictures, Inc. et al.*

Citations 334 U.S. 131 (<https://supreme.justia.com/us/334/131/case.html>)
(*more*)
68 S. Ct. 915; 92 L. Ed. 1260;
1948 U.S. LEXIS 2850; 77
U.S.P.Q. (BNA) 243; 1948 Trade
Cas. (CCH) P62,244

Prior history Injunction granted, U.S. District Court (66 F.Supp. 323)

Holding

Practice of block booking and ownership of theater chains by film studios constituted anti-competitive and monopolistic trade practices.

Court membership

Chief Justice

Fred M. Vinson

Associate Justices

Hugo Black · Stanley F. Reed
Felix Frankfurter · William O. Douglas
Frank Murphy · Robert H. Jackson
Wiley B. Rutledge · Harold H. Burton

Case opinions

Majority Douglas

Concur/dissent Frankfurter

Jackson took no part in the consideration or decision of the case.

Laws applied

EXHIBIT D 10f5

3/26/2017

United States v. Paramount Pictures, Inc. - Wikipedia

Antitrust Act of 1890.

Sherman Antitrust Act; 15 U.S.C. § 1 (<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/15/1>), 2

The major film studios owned the theaters where their motion pictures were shown, either in partnerships or outright and complete. Thus specific theater chains showed only the films produced by the studio that owned them. The studios created the films, had the writers, directors, producers and actors on staff ("under contract" as it was called), owned the film processing and laboratories, created the prints and distributed them through the theaters that they owned: In other words, the studios were vertically integrated, creating a de facto oligopoly. By 1945, the studios owned either partially or outright 17% of the theaters in the country, accounting for 45% of the film-rental revenue.



Wikisource has original text related to this article:
United States v. Paramount Pictures, Inc.

Ultimately, this issue of the studios' allegedly illegal trade practices led to all the major movie studios being sued in 1938 by the U.S. Department of Justice.^[1] As the largest studio, Paramount was the primary defendant, but all of the other Big Five (Loew's (MGM), Warner Bros., 20th Century Fox, RKO Pictures) and Little Three (Universal Studios, Columbia Pictures, United Artists) were named, as well as numerous subsidiaries and executives from each company.^[2] Separate cases were also filed against large independent chains, including the 148-theater Schine.^[3]

The federal government's case was settled with a consent decree in 1940,^{[4][5]} which allowed the government to reinstate the lawsuit if, by November 1943, it had not seen a satisfactory level of compliance. Among other requirements, the consent decree included the following conditions:

1. The Big Five studios could no longer block-book short film subjects along with feature films (known as one-shot, or full force, block booking);
2. The Big Five studios could continue to block-book features, but the block size would be limited to five films;
3. Blind buying (buying of films by theater districts without seeing films beforehand) would now be outlawed and replaced with "trade showing," special screenings every two weeks at which representatives of all 31 theater districts in the United States could see films before they decided to book a film; and
4. The creation of an administration board to enforce these requirements.

The studios did not fully implement the consent decree, and in 1942 with Allied Theatre Owners proposed an alternate "Unity Plan". They proposed booking larger blocks of theatres with the caveat of allowing theaters to reject films.^[6] This led to the formation of the Society of Independent Motion Picture Producers (SIMPP),^[6] which also filed a lawsuit against Paramount Detroit Theaters, the first major lawsuit of producers against exhibitors. The government declined the Unity proposal and reinstated the 1943 lawsuit.^[7] The case went to trial on October 8, 1945, one month and six days after the end of World War II.^[1] The case was decided in favor of the studios, and the government immediately appealed.

The case reached the U.S. Supreme Court in 1948; their verdict went against the movie studios, forcing all of them to divest themselves of their movie theater chains.^[8] This, coupled with the advent of television and the attendant drop in movie ticket sales, brought about a severe slump in the movie business, a slump that would not be reversed until 1972, with the release of *The Godfather*, the first modern blockbuster.

EXHIBIT D 2 of 5

3/28/2017

United States v. Paramount Pictures, Inc. - Wikipedia

The *Paramount* decision is a bedrock of corporate antitrust law, and as such is cited in most cases where issues of vertical integration play a prominent role in restricting fair trade.

Decision

The Court ruled 7-1 in the government's favor, affirming much of the consent decree (Justice Robert H. Jackson took no part in the proceedings). William O. Douglas delivered the Court's opinion, with Felix Frankfurter dissenting in part, arguing the Court should have left all of the decree intact but its arbitration provisions.^[8]

Douglas

Douglas's opinion reiterated the facts and history of the case and reviewed the District Court's opinion, agreeing that its conclusion was "incontestable".^[8] He considered five different trade practices addressed by the consent decree:

- *Clearances and runs*, under which movies were scheduled so they would only be showing at particular theatres at any given time, to avoid competing with another theater's showing;
- *Pooling agreements*, the joint ownership of theaters by two nominally competitive studios;
- *Formula deals, master agreements, and franchises*: arrangements by which an exhibitor or distributor allocated profits among theaters that had shown a particular film, and awarded exclusive rights to independent theatres, sometimes without competitive bidding;
- *Block booking*, the studios' practice of requiring theaters to take an entire slate of its films, sometimes without even seeing them, sometimes before the films had even been produced ("blind bidding"), and
- *Discrimination* against smaller, independent theaters in favor of larger chains.

Douglas let stand the District Court's sevenfold test for when a clearance agreement was a restraint of trade, as he agreed they had a legitimate purpose. Pooling agreements and joint ownership, he agreed, were "bald efforts to substitute monopoly for competition ... Clearer restraints of trade we cannot imagine."^{[8]:149} He allowed, however, that courts could consider how an interest in an exhibitor was acquired and sent some other issues back to the District Court for further inquiry and resolution. He set aside the lower court findings on franchises so that they might be reconsidered from the perspective of allowing competitive bidding. On the block booking question, he rejected the studios' argument that it was necessary to profit from their copyrights: "The copyright law, like the patent statutes, makes reward to the owner a secondary consideration".^{[8]:158} The prohibitions on discrimination he let stand entirely.

Frankfurter

Frankfurter took exception to the extent to which his brethren had agreed with the studios that the District Court had not adequately explored the underlying facts in affirming the consent decree. He pointed to another recent Court decision, *International Salt Co. v. United States* that lower courts are the proper place for such findings of fact, to be deferred to by higher courts. Also, he reminded the Court that the District Court had spent fifteen months considering the case and reviewed almost 4,000 pages of documentary evidence: "I cannot bring myself to conclude that the product of such a painstaking process of adjudication as to a decree appropriate for such a complicated situation as this record discloses was an abuse of discretion."^{[8]:180} He would have modified the District Court decision only to permit the use of arbitration to resolve disputes.

EXHIBIT D 3 of 5

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United States v. Paramount Pictures, Inc. - Wikipedia

Consequences

Movie studios previously charged low rents to exhibitors because they were owned by the studio. When the studios were forced to sell their theaters, the result was higher rental rates charged to exhibitors (rising from an average of approximately 35% to its current level of approximately 50%), so the studios could recoup their expenses. The inability to block-book an entire year's worth of movies caused studios to be more selective in the movies they made, resulting in higher production costs and dramatically fewer movies made. This caused studios to further raise the rates they charged theaters, since the volume of movies fell.

The court orders forcing the separation of motion picture production and exhibition companies are commonly referred to as the **Paramount Decrees**. Paramount Pictures Inc. was forced to split into two companies: the film company Paramount Pictures Corp. and the theater chain (United Paramount Theaters) which merged in 1953 with the American Broadcasting Company.

Consequences of the decision include:

- More independent producers and studios to produce their film product free of major studio interference.
- The beginning of the end of the old Hollywood studio system and its golden age.
- The weakening of the (Hays) Production Code, since it saw the rise of independent and "art house" theaters which showed foreign or independent films made outside of its jurisdiction.

Following the decision, and with the rise of television, the major studios felt that the loss of their exclusive theatre arrangements would reduce the opportunity to re-release product from their film libraries.

Paramount, for example, sold its pre-1950 sound feature film library to MCA, which created EMKA (today Universal Television) to manage this library. Other studios, such as Warner Bros., also sold their classic back catalogs to other companies. By contrast, Walt Disney believed his film library was much more valuable than RKO had estimated it to be; in 1953, he formed a holding company that held rights to work he did prior to 1953 as well as distributed new material from his studio—that company became its own in-house distribution unit, Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures. The growth of television in subsequent years has resulted in these supposedly "worthless" films earning billions of dollars in rentals from television stations and networks.

See also

- *Bigelow v. RKO Radio Pictures, Inc.*, 327 U.S. 251 (1946), where the Supreme Court held that major Hollywood distributors had engaged in an antitrust conspiracy preventing certain independent movie houses from showing first run films.
- *Buchwald v. Paramount*
- *Leibovitz v. Paramount Pictures Corp.*
- *Paramount Communications, Inc. v. QVC Network, Inc.*

References

1. "The Hollywood Antitrust Case". 2005.
2. "List of Original Defendants in the Paramount Case". 2005.
3. "The Theater Monopoly Cases". 2005.
4. "Part 3: The Consent Decree of 1940". 2005.

EXHIBIT D 4 of 5

3/26/2017

United States v. Paramount Pictures, Inc. - Wikipedia

5. "SHOW BUSINESS: Consent Decree". *Time*. November 11, 1940. Retrieved May 27, 2010.
6. "Independents Protest the United Motion Picture Industry (1942)". 2005.
7. "The Government Reactivates the Paramount Case". 2005.
8. *United States v. Paramount Pictures, Inc.*, 334 U.S. 131 (<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/334/131/case.html>) (May 3, 1948).

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Categories: United States Supreme Court cases | United States antitrust case law | Paramount Pictures
| American film studios | Business ethics cases | Film production | History of film
| Hollywood history and culture | Media case law | 1948 in United States case law
| 1940s in American cinema | 1948 in American cinema | Film production companies of the United States
| United States Supreme Court cases of the Vinson Court

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EXHIBIT D 5 of 5

3/27/2017

PACER Case Locator - View



Browse Aloud

Civil Party Search
Mon Mar 27 22:36:29 2017
18 records found

User: terridnd

Client:

Search: Civil Party Search Name Perry, Tyler All Courts Page: 1

Party Name ▼	Court	Case	NOS	Date Filed	Date Closed
1 Perry, Tyler (dft)	ohadce	<u>2:2002-cv-00175</u>	110	02/26/2002	04/14/2003
2 PERRY, TYLER (dft)	paedce	<u>2:1999-cv-04592</u>	190	09/13/1999	09/14/1999
3 Perry, Tyler (dft)	bxedce	<u>2:2007-cv-00200</u>	820	05/21/2007	12/18/2008
4 Perry, Tyler (dft)	gandce	<u>1:2015-cv-03400</u>	820	09/25/2015	03/24/2016
5 Perry, Tyler (dft)	mndce	<u>0:2014-cv-04950</u>	190	12/08/2014	01/05/2015
6 Perry, Tyler (dft)	gandce	<u>1:2016-cv-01700</u>	442	05/13/2015	02/23/2017
7 Perry, Tyler (dft)	lawdce	<u>5:2012-cv-00389</u>	440	02/10/2012	05/16/2012
8 Perry, Tyler (dft)	laedce	<u>2:2006-cv-08611</u>	820	11/06/2006	04/29/2009
9 Perry, Tyler (dft)	gandce	<u>1:2014-cv-02261</u>	440	07/16/2014	10/07/2014
10 Perry, Tyler (dft)	innce	<u>2:2013-cv-00139</u>	820	04/24/2013	01/02/2014
11 Perry, Tyler (dft)	gandce	<u>1:2006-cv-00840</u>	240	03/20/2006	06/15/2006
12 Perry, Tyler (dft)	flmdce	<u>3:2012-cv-00559</u>	620	05/09/2012	01/14/2013
13 Perry, Tyler (dft)	flmdce	<u>3:2011-cv-01252</u>	820	12/21/2011	01/03/2012
14 Perry, Tyler (dft)	cacdce	<u>2:2011-cv-10099</u>	890	12/08/2011	12/27/2011
15 Perry, Tyler (dft)	cacdce	<u>2:2010-cv-00784</u>	620	02/03/2010	10/21/2010
16 Perry, Tyler (dft)	arwdce	<u>4:2011-cv-04031</u>	440	04/05/2011	12/08/2011
17 Perry, Tyler (dft)	cacdce	<u>2:2009-cv-08712</u>	820	11/25/2009	07/19/2010
18 Perry, Tyler C. (pet)	casdce	<u>3:2012-cv-02512</u>	530	10/15/2012	06/16/2014

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1 WINFREY, OPRAH (dft)	dcdce	1:2000-cv-02120	470	09/01/2000	12/13/2001
2 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	lndce	1:1994-cv-00523	895	02/03/1994	02/03/1994
3 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	moedce	4:2003-cv-01067	550	08/01/2003	04/15/2005
4 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	nysdce	1:2009-cv-08554	440	10/08/2009	10/08/2009
5 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	txndce	2:1996-cv-00208	320	06/04/1996	02/27/1998
6 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	candce	3:2000-cv-04734	440	12/20/2000	01/18/2001
7 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	ilndce	1:1997-cv-00322	320	01/16/1997	12/08/1998
8 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	lawdce	5:2012-cv-00399	440	02/10/2012	05/18/2012
9 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	nyndce	9:2002-cv-01077	550	08/20/2002	02/27/2004
10 WINFREY, OPRAH (dft)	paedce	2:2010-cv-07257	550	12/13/2010	05/25/2011
11 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	casdce	3:2011-cv-02712	890	11/21/2011	12/12/2011
12 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	ilndce	1:2004-cv-05813	440	09/03/2004	02/15/2005
13 Winfrey, Oprah (obj)	miwdce	2:1999-cv-00130	440	07/13/1999	10/22/1999
14 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	nysdce	1:2008-cv-08653	820	10/09/2008	10/31/2008
15 Winfrey, Oprah (condft)	txndce	2:1996-cv-00208	320	06/04/1996	02/27/1998
16 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	candce	4:2001-cv-00566	440	02/05/2001	02/15/2001
17 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	ilndce	1:1997-cv-04124	820	06/06/1997	06/10/1997
18 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	lawdce	1:2012-cv-02139	440	08/09/2012	11/20/2012
19 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	nyndce	9:2008-cv-00812	550	06/29/2008	02/29/2008
20 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	scdce	3:2012-cv-00957	440	04/05/2012	05/21/2012
21 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	candce	3:2008-cv-00079	550	01/07/2008	01/16/2008
22 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	ilndce	1:1999-cv-05893	890	09/10/1999	10/13/1999
23 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	madce	4:2000-cv-40196	320	10/30/2000	07/17/2002
24 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	nysdce	1:1994-cv-05950	440	08/17/1994	10/20/1994
25 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	scdce	6:2012-cv-03221	440	11/08/2012	01/14/2013
26 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	caedce	2:1998-cv-01341	550	07/13/1998	08/03/1998
27 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	hidce	1:2008-cv-00495	440	10/31/2008	11/07/2008
28 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	kywdce	3:2010-cv-00337	440	05/11/2010	06/07/2010
29 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	nyedce	1:2003-cv-04153	440	08/26/2003	01/30/2004
30 WINFREY, OPRAH (dft)	paedce	2:2008-cv-04884	320	10/10/2008	03/24/2010
31 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	caedce	2:2007-cv-02586	320	12/03/2007	02/10/2009
32 Winfrey, Oprah (cc)	ilndce	1:1999-cv-05367	820	08/17/1999	08/16/2000
33 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	laedce	2:2008-cv-04700	440	10/21/2008	06/10/2009
34 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	nyedce	2:2010-cv-04350	440	08/23/2010	01/19/2011
35 WINFREY, OPRAH (dft)	paedce	2:2010-cv-05655	820	10/26/2010	03/18/2011
36 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	caedce	2:1996-cv-00220	550	02/02/1996	04/05/1996
37 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	gandce	1:2014-cv-03518	360	10/31/2014	12/23/2014
38 WINFREY, OPRAH (dft)	insdce	3:2008-cv-00049	440	04/10/2008	04/18/2008
39 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	nvdce	2:2012-cv-00424	440	03/14/2012	12/03/2012
40 WINFREY, OPRAH (dft)	paedce	2:2008-cv-01055	550	03/09/2008	07/26/2008
41 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	snwdce	4:2011-cv-04031	440	04/05/2011	12/08/2011
42 WINFREY, OPRAH (dft)	flndce	1:2007-cv-00187	440	09/28/2007	10/06/2008
43 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	ilndce	1:2007-cv-04192	550	07/25/2007	08/17/2007
44 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	nndce	3:1994-cv-00063	360	05/26/1994	11/09/1994
45 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	nywdce	1:2014-cv-00594	442	07/22/2014	09/25/2014
46 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	utdce	2:1999-cv-00135	440	03/05/1999	09/16/1999
47 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	caedce	2:2015-cv-04225	440	06/05/2015	06/16/2015
48 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	gandce	1:2007-mi-00386	440	11/30/2007	06/11/2009
49 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	inndce	3:2008-cv-00309	555	05/11/2006	06/02/2006
50 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	nvdce	3:2002-cv-00248	440	04/30/2002	08/15/2002
51 WINFREY, OPRAH (dft)	paedce	2:2004-cv-04873	440	10/18/2004	11/29/2004
52 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	azdce	2:2004-cv-01540	440	07/28/2004	11/17/2004
53 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	flsdce	1:2014-mo-20322	890	01/27/2014	02/20/2014
54 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	ilndce	1:2007-cv-05884	550	10/23/2007	10/31/2007

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55 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	nedce	<u>8:2009-cv-00145</u>	840	04/22/2009	10/21/2009
56 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	okedce	<u>6:2009-cv-00274</u>	550	07/14/2009	07/12/2011
57 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	vaedce	<u>2:2010-cv-00182</u>	440	04/20/2010	05/18/2010
58 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	caedce	<u>2:2015-cv-03564</u>	890	05/12/2015	05/04/2018
59 WINFREY, OPRAH (dft)	gamdce	<u>4:2012-cv-00166</u>	440	07/05/2012	07/30/2012
60 Winfrey, Oprah (pla)	ilndce	<u>1:1982-cv-02087</u>	320	03/26/1992	05/01/1992
61 WINFREY, OPRAH (dft)	njdce	<u>2:2011-cv-04360</u>	840	07/28/2011	11/03/2011
62 WINFREY, OPRAH (dft)	paedce	<u>2:2004-cv-04411</u>	440	09/17/2004	09/29/2004
63 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	caedce	<u>2:2011-cv-03539</u>	820	04/25/2011	05/17/2011
64 WINFREY, OPRAH (dft)	gamdce	<u>4:2012-cv-00046</u>	440	02/27/2012	03/30/2012
65 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	ilndce	<u>1:2008-cv-06872</u>	190	12/02/2008	12/05/2008
66 WINFREY, OPRAH (dft)	njdce	<u>2:2001-cv-03705</u>	555	08/06/2001	09/30/2002
67 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	okedce	<u>6:2010-cv-00044</u>	550	02/09/2010	05/06/2010
68 Winfrey, Oprah Gail (res)	caedce	<u>2:2014-cv-01768</u>	470	07/25/2014	10/22/2014
69 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	caedce	<u>3:1988-cv-01423</u>	550	08/05/1998	09/09/1998
70 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	ilndce	<u>1:2002-cv-07071</u>	320	10/02/2002	02/05/2003
71 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	madce	<u>1:2006-cv-12252</u>	820	12/18/2008	03/14/2007
72 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	nysdce	<u>1:2007-cv-06040</u>	820	06/28/2007	12/09/2009
73 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	tnwdce	<u>2:2008-cv-02342</u>	440	05/22/2008	11/26/2008
74 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	alndce	<u>2:2007-cv-02093</u>	440	11/16/2007	02/22/2008
75 WINFREY, OPRAH (dft)	dcodce	<u>1:2015-cv-00778</u>	440	05/26/2015	05/26/2015
76 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	ilndce	<u>1:2007-cv-03706</u>	370	07/02/2007	09/14/2007
77 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	ncwdce	<u>3:2012-cv-00060</u>	440	02/02/2012	02/08/2012
78 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	nywdce	<u>1:2002-cv-00764</u>	550	10/31/2002	02/05/2003
79 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	txndce	<u>2:1998-cv-00161</u>	380	04/24/1998	08/27/2002
80 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	caedce	<u>2:2002-cv-02106</u>	550	09/25/2002	12/10/2002
81 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	gamdce	<u>1:2010-cv-04202</u>	440	12/27/2010	07/22/2011
82 WINFREY, OPRAH (dft)	insdce	<u>1:2006-cv-00417</u>	555	03/13/2006	05/06/2006
83 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	nvdce	<u>2:2007-cv-00515</u>	440	04/18/2007	12/03/2007
84 WINFREY, OPRAH (dft)	paedce	<u>2:2005-cv-04750</u>	360	09/02/2005	10/05/2005
85 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	alndce	<u>2:2010-cv-00608</u>	370	07/14/2010	11/18/2010
86 WINFREY, OPRAH (dft)	dcodce	<u>1:2012-cv-01932</u>	890	11/29/2012	11/29/2012
87 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	ilndce	<u>1:2007-cv-02431</u>	440	05/02/2007	05/15/2007
88 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	msdce	<u>2:2016-cv-00164</u>	820	10/11/2016	12/16/2016
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91 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	akdce	<u>3:2011-cv-00182</u>	890	09/13/2011	09/21/2011
92 WINFREY, OPRAH (dft)	dcodce	<u>1:2009-cv-01438</u>	820	07/31/2009	07/31/2009
93 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	ilndce	<u>1:1999-cv-05367</u>	820	08/17/1999	08/16/2000
94 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	ncwdce	<u>4:2003-cv-00488</u>	540	06/06/2003	06/30/2003
95 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	nysdce	<u>1:2011-cv-07875</u>	840	11/04/2011	03/09/2015
96 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	txndce	<u>2:1996-cv-00233</u>	320	06/21/1996	03/23/1998

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EXHIBIT F P.20R3

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1 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	nysdce	<u>1:2008-cv-08653</u>	820	10/09/2008	10/31/2008
2 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	indce	<u>1:1997-cv-04124</u>	820	06/06/1997	06/10/1997
3 Winfrey, Oprah (cc)	indce	<u>1:1999-cv-05367</u>	820	08/17/1999	08/16/2000
4 WINFREY, OPRAH (dft)	paedce	<u>2:2010-cv-05655</u>	820	10/26/2010	03/18/2011
5 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	caedce	<u>2:2011-cv-03539</u>	820	04/25/2011	05/17/2011
6 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	madce	<u>1:2006-cv-12252</u>	820	12/18/2006	03/14/2007
7 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	nysdce	<u>1:2007-cv-06040</u>	820	06/26/2007	12/09/2009
8 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	mssdce	<u>2:2016-cv-00164</u>	820	10/11/2016	12/16/2016
9 WINFREY, OPRAH (dft)	dcdce	<u>1:2009-cv-01438</u>	820	07/31/2009	07/31/2009
10 Winfrey, Oprah (dft)	indce	<u>1:1999-cv-05367</u>	820	08/17/1999	08/16/2000

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EXHIBIT F P. 3 of 3

**PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT FOR THE
RICO ACT CIVIL LAWSUIT AS CO-
PLAINTIFFS**

Between

[WILLIAM JAMES]

and

[TERRI V. TUCKER]

Effective as of **[APRIL], 3 20[17]**

PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

THIS PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT effective as of the 3RD day of April, 2017.

BETWEEN:

[●], Plaintiffs William James and Terri V. Tucker[●].

(hereinafter “**William James**” Plaintiff 1)

OF THE FIRST PART,

- and -

(hereinafter “**Terri V. Tucker**” Plaintiff 2)

OF THE SECOND PART.

WHEREAS Plaintiff 1 and Plaintiff 2 entered into the Partnership (for a lawsuit filed under the Civil RICO Act under Diversity) effective as of April 1, 3 2017 on the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth;

AND WHEREAS from and following the Partnership acquired certain assets through the lawsuit filed on April 3, 2017 in a Civil RICO Lawsuit suing multiple Parties:

- 1 Barbara Hunt
- 2 Harpo
- 3 Lionsgate Entertainment
- 4 Oprah Winfrey Network
(OWN)
- 5 Oprah Winfrey
- 6 Tyler Perry Company
- 7 Tyler Perry Studios (TPS)
- 8 Tyler Perry aka Emmett
Perry Jr. aka Emmett J.
Perry aka Emmett M. Perry
Aka Emmbre R. Perry aka
Emmitt R. Perry aka Emmett
T. Perry aka Willie M. Perry
aka Emmett Ty Perry aka
Emmett Perry aka Tyler E
Perry aka Emmbre R Perry

- 2 -

Aka Emmitt Perry, Jr. aka
Buddy aka John Ivory;

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that in consideration of the winnings, settlement or awards and the mutual covenants, agreements and conditions herein contained, it is hereby covenanted, agreed and declared by and among the Partners (as defined herein) as follows:

ARTICLE 1 – INTRODUCTION

1.1 Definitions.

In this Agreement (CIVIL RICO-DIVERSITY), unless there is something in the subject matter or context inconsistent therewith, the following terms shall have the respective meanings ascribed below:

- (a) **“Awards”** means funds received from lawsuit in the form of Settlement of any party or any defendant, arbitration, awards by the court
- (b) **“Agreement”, “this Agreement”, “hereto”, “herein”, “hereby”, “hereunder”** and similar expressions refer to this Agreement and not to any particular Article, Section or other portion hereof, and include any and every instrument supplemental or ancillary to or in implement hereof;
- (c) **“Docket”** means any document on the record of the Joint lawsuit
- (d) **“Effective Date”** means April 3, 2017;
- (e) **“Case”** means Duration of the case
- (f) **“Partner”** means any one of Plaintiff 1 and Plaintiff 2 are partners admitted pursuant to the provisions of this Agreement, **“Partners”** means all of them, and the **“Partnership”** means the partnership established by this Agreement; and
- (g) **“Person”** means any individual, firm, corporation, partnership, joint venture, trustee or trust, government or agency thereof, unincorporated association, or other entity and pronouns have a similarly extended meaning.

ARTICLE 2 – FORMATION OF PARTNERSHIP

2.1 Establishment.

Subject to the terms and conditions hereof, the parties hereto agree to carry on the Business in partnership for the Duration of the CIVIL RICO Diversity Lawsuit,

- (a) the date on which the Partnership is voluntarily dissolved by unanimous agreement of the Partners once an agreement is signed with the Defendants; or
- (b) the date on which the Court renders a decision of law.

- 3 -

2.2 Name.

The name of the Partnership shall be “[**Plaintiffs**]” and/or such other name or names as the Partners may from time to time agree upon in writing and no party shall carry on business under such name except as a Partner of the Partnership.

ARTICLE 3 GENERAL

2.3 Settlements, Awards, Winnings and Discussions

The Plaintiffs agree that neither party shall discuss information pertaining to the case with any of the Defendants or attorneys for the Defendants without the Physical or Telephonic Presence of both parties. Both parties must agree on any settlement amount and agree to divide any awards, winning or settlement in half equally 50%.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have duly executed this Agreement this day of [●], to be effective as of the Effective Date in accordance with Section 6.5 of this Agreement.

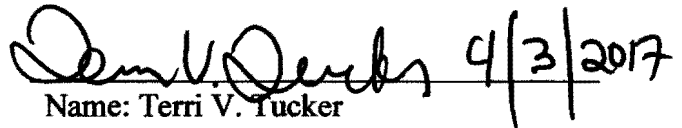
[●]

Per:

 4-3-2017

Name: William James
9100 South Drexel Ave
Chicago, Illinois 60619
773-990-9373
Title: Plaintiff 1

Per:


 4/3/2017

Name: Terri V. Tucker
1136 Joslin Path
Douglasville, GA 30134
347-705-2043
Title: Plaintiff 2

- 4 -

Witness:

Per:

 4/3/17

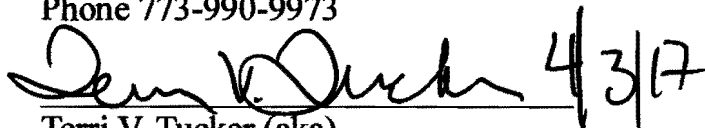
Name: Emanuel A. Tucker, Jr.
1136 Joslin Path
Douglasville, GA 30134
347-995-8097
Title: Witness

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William James

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